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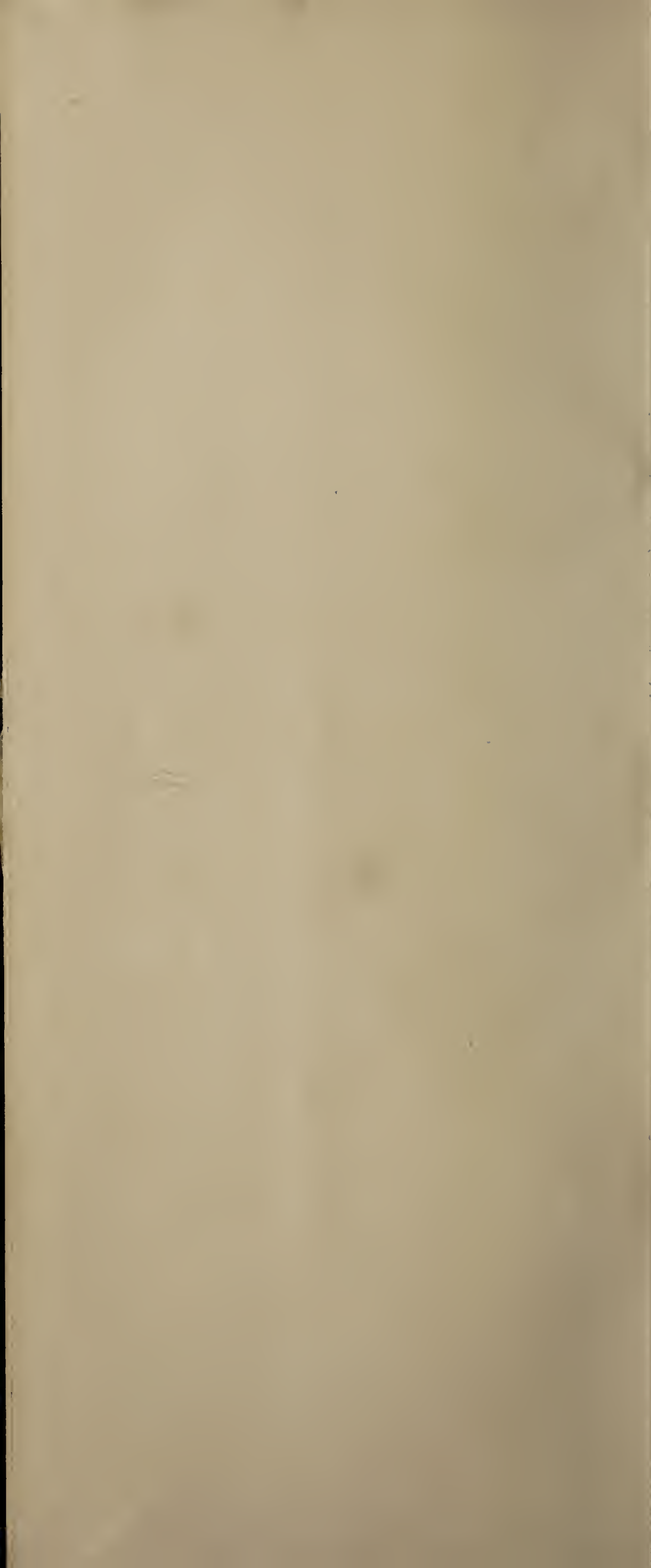
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# Do

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# Know?

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1947

*the following concise and interesting facts about your city, its municipal utilities and government?*

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Compiled and Published by the  
Municipal Employees Club  
of Fort Wayne

# Contents

FOREWORD .....	
FINANCIAL—TAXES .....	
YOUR MUNICIPAL UTILITIES.....	
City Light .....	
Tax Reduction .....	
Rate Reduction .....	
Plant Improvements .....	
Service Features .....	
SAFETY .....	
FILTRATION PLANT .....	
Revenues .....	
Bonded Indebtedness .....	
Water Supply .....	
Ample Flow .....	
Purification Process .....	
Cost Less than 50 Years Ago.....	
SEWER DEPARTMENT .....	
SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS.....	
STREET DEPARTMENT .....	
ASPHALT REPAIR PLANT AND LABORATORY .....	
DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES .....	
CITY BUILDING DEPARTMENT.....	
FIRE DEPARTMENT .....	
Has Own Shop.....	
Training Program .....	
Fire Prevention Bureau.....	
Life Saving—Iron Lungs.....	
POLICE DEPARTMENT .....	
Police School .....	
Detective Bureau .....	
Traffic Department .....	
Accident Prevention .....	
SIGNAL DEPARTMENT .....	
PUBLIC SCHOOLS .....	
VETERANS' AID COMMISSION.....	
BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.....	
BOARD OF AVIATION COMMISSIONERS.....	
MUNICIPAL BEACH .....	
DWENGER BASEBALL PARK.....	
PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, RECREATION.....	
CITY PLAN COMMISSION.....	



One of the outstanding policies of the City Administration during the past twelve years has been to keep the public informed on every phase of municipal operation—presenting the facts continuously and fully on every phase of municipal operation through the public press, Municipal Review, its Research Bureau and departmental bulletins. This has been in keeping with the thought that an enlightened public interest is essential in the administration and continuance of good local government and that widespread knowledge of municipal activities and operation advances active citizen participation. Sound municipal administration advances the entire community for good government is good business. Space in this booklet does not permit the reviewing of all the data so extensively published in recent years, and while the facts condensed here are not all-inclusive they are revealing of the activities of your City Government and the nature of its service. The Municipal Employees Club is therefore pleased to be of service in presenting this condensed information on the City of Fort Wayne.

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# Do You Know?

## FINANCIAL

### *Civil City Treasury*

When Mayor Baals assumed office January 1, 1935, there existed a deficit in the civil city treasury amounting to \$39,849.43. Through the practice of economy and efficient government, this deficit was not only liquidated but each succeeding year showed a surplus. January 1, 1947, there was a balance in the Civil City General Fund amounting to \$155,276.9

### *Taxes*

With the administration of Mayor Baal began an enviable record of steady reduction of the tax burden. A canvass made by the National Bureau of Governmental Research in 1946 covering 249 American Cities, showed that the adjusted 1946 tax rate of \$3.20 per \$100 in Fort Wayne, revised from the nominal figure for more accurate comparison, revealed that the taxpayer paid \$24.00 for each \$1,000 worth of property. For the group of 50 other cities of like size, the average rate was \$30.00 per \$1,000 worth of property.

Of the 1947 tax rate of \$3.20 per \$100 assessed valuation, \$1.15 or 36% was for Civil City Government, \$1.12 or 35% was for City Schools, \$.13 was for the Public Library, \$.53 was for County government, \$.14 for Township government and welfare service and \$.13 went to the State of Indiana.

Fort Wayne's total property tax rate of \$3.20 was second to Whiting with a \$3.06 rate.

# o You Know?

among thirteen industrial cities in Indiana for 1947.

The highest tax rate among those thirteen cities was \$5.31 (Kokomo).

Only three of those thirteen industrial cities, Fort Wayne (\$3.20), Lafayette (\$3.44) and Whiting (\$3.06) had property tax levies under \$3.50 per \$100 valuation.

Among the cities with over 35,000 population, Fort Wayne's 1947 total property tax rate of \$3.20 was the lowest, \$.545 lower than South Bend which was second with a \$3.745 levy.

Fort Wayne's General Fund tax levy rate of \$.434 in 1947 was lowest and compared very favorably with the \$.8534 average for 11 Indiana cities with over 35,000 population.

Fort Wayne's Sinking Fund levy for bonded debt retirement was \$.04 in 1947 second lowest among the 11 cities with levies ranging from Anderson's \$.028 levy to South Bend's \$.23 levy.

Fort Wayne's tax levies for Pension Funds, totalling \$.13 in 1947, were second highest among the 11 cities.

Fort Wayne's tax levies for Park Funds, \$.223 in 1947, were the highest in the state, —\$.065 more than the Indianapolis second highest levy of \$.158 per \$100 property valuation.



# Do You Know?

Sanitation or Special Sewer levies in seven of the eleven cities, having this levy, average \$.1565 slightly more than Fort Wayne Sewer levy of \$.15.

Fort Wayne's total Civil City rate of \$1.15 is fourth lowest among the eleven cities with over 35,000 population, or \$.2237 below the general Civil City average of \$1.3737.

Although Fort Wayne has this favorable position with its \$1.15 Civil City rate in 1947, it has provided for the special needs of the community: general park maintenance, playgrounds and recreational facilities, special levies for street repair and rehabilitation, sewer relief, flood prevention, North Side Track elevation and one of the finest airports in the Midwest.

Provision was made for the North Side Track elevation by a levy of  $1\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  in 1944,  $1\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  in 1945,  $2\text{¢}$  in 1946,  $2\text{¢}$  in 1947 and this levy is to be continued in the 1948 budget.

The Aviation Commission levy which was  $1\text{¢}$  in 1935, was increased to  $6\text{¢}$  for 1947 to provide for taking over Baer Field as well as Smith Field—and for 1948 only a  $3\text{¢}$  levy is considered necessary.

The entire Civil City levy approved by the City Council for 1948, subject to the approval of the Tax Adjustment Board, is 19% lower than the present tax levy.

# o You Know?

## YOUR CITY UTILITIES

The combined value of the three Municipal Utilities—Light, Water and Sewage Treatment—is \$19,878,000.

### CITY LIGHT

The beginning of the City Light and Power Works dates back to September 27, 1898, when the City Council placed a levy of  $2\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  per \$100 of valuation of taxable property to create a fund for that purpose.

The construction of the plant was ordered on September 25, 1906, under the late Mayor Wm. J. Hosey.

The first service meter was set December 4, 1908.

The value of the City Light and Power Plant has grown from \$366,000 in 1909 to \$7,712,270 in 1946.

The annual City Light gross revenue in the same period increased from \$41,105 to \$2,104,607, an increase of \$2,063,502.

On January 1, 1947, there were 32,624 light meters in service.

There is no bonded indebtedness against the City Light and Power Works. Except for the original investment of \$336,039 of tax funds the entire value of the Light Plant, nearly \$8,000,000, has been built up from earnings and the whole amount is the property of the citizens of Fort Wayne.

The City of Fort Wayne led the fight in contesting the 1933 Utility Tax Law thus saving the payment of \$101,704.90 in taxes by your utilities.

Our utility plants, from which the State has attempted to collect thousands of dollars of taxes, contributed free services and cash to the civil city valued at \$3,809,589 up to December 31, 1946.

# Do You Know?

## *Tax Reductions*

In 1946 there was transferred from profits of City Light and Power Utility to the Civil City General Fund .....	\$358,64
Free lighting of streets and alleys and public buildings .....	146,75
Other services donated to Civil City including recreational programs.....	105,99
Total savings to taxpayers.....	\$611,38

This annual contribution to the City in 1946 by City Light reduced our Civil City tax levy 33 cents on every \$100 of assessed valuation or 10.3% of every taxpayers' bill.

The revenue increase of City Light and Power Works during the past 10 years is as follows:

1946 .....	\$2,104,607.94
1936 .....	1,006,882.92

An increase of .....\$1,097,725.02

A review of the operating experience of the City Light and Water Works under the administration of Mayor Baals reflects the following utility cash balances:

Jan. 1, 1947.....	\$1,154,659.44
Jan. 1, 1935.....	101,939.55

An increase of.....\$1,052,719.89

## *Reductions in City Light Rates*

On March 8, 1938, City Light and Power petitioned the Public Service Commission of Indiana for a REDUCTION of light rate from 4¢ per kilowatt hour to 3½¢ per kilowatt hour, and on April 1, 1947, City Light again reduced rates from 3½¢ per kilowatt hour to 3¼¢ per kilowatt hour, effecting an annual savings of \$324,500.

Fort Wayne, due to City Light reductions has the lowest electric rate in Indiana.



# o You Know?

The extension of service in 1939 to Rural Electrification Membership Corporation, makes it possible to service 900 customers over 220 miles of distribution lines and produced an annual revenue to City Light in 1946 of \$24,306.17.

Early in 1935 Mayor Baals organized the Engineering Department of the City Utilities comprising a personnel of highly skilled engineers. This engineering skill has expressed itself many times in improvements to the physical property of the Utilities as well as service to its customers.

## PLANT IMPROVEMENTS

The following improvements have been made to the City Light and Water Utilities since 1936. These projects were designed and supervised by the Utilities Engineering Department.

### *Light*

Bus structure at Generating Station	\$ 70,000
Five distribution substations, total capacity 39,000 KVA .....	465,000
Reconstruction of distribution system and changing from 2,300 to 4,160 volts .....	175,000
Reconstruction of excitation system at Generating Station .....	15,000
Underground distribution lines .....	30,000
Reconstruction of overhead transmission system to better withstand lightning .....	25,000
Pilot wire relaying and supervisory control system .....	20,000
Underground low voltage network (18 vaults) .....	250,000

# Do You Know?

8.5 miles underground transmission lines .....	\$ 175,000
Steam generator, 400 lbs., steam pressure, 125,000 lbs. of steam per hour capacity .....	200,000
15,000 KW turbo-generator .....	600,000
Addition to bus structure at generating station and installation of bus differential relay system .....	15,000
Addition to cooling water system....	50,000
Interconnection with neighboring electric system .....	40,000
Steam generator—400 lbs. pressure—125,000 lbs. steam per hour.....	225,000
Total projects completed .....	<hr/> \$2,355,000

## *Water and Sewer*

Hanna Street Feeder Water Line \$	159,047.32
Weisser Park Interceptor Sewer..	149,556.46
Hensch Street Interceptor Sewer	76,139.12
Beaver Interceptor Sewer .....	126,831.48
Hanna Street 60 inch .....	2,677.27
Curdes Avenue—Relief .....	850.00
Spy Run—42 inch Sewer .....	64,832.48
Lafayette Place .....	170,577.35
Pontiac Place .....	288,725.37
Nebraska .....	360,310.04
North Highlands .....	16,991.55
Total .....	<hr/> \$1,416,538.44

## *Service Features*

One of the noteworthy accomplishments of the recent improvement program of the Municipal Utilities was the consolidation of the administrative offices of both the Light and Water Utilities under one roof, in accord with the plan outlined by the present City Administration.

The Utilities each year now publish a detailed statement covering the fiscal and financial affairs of the preceding 12 months.

During 1946 the total City Utilities kilowatt output was 121,245,300 kilowatt hours of which 121,687,800 KWH was generated at the



# o You Know?

Power Plant and 557,500 KWH was generated at the Hydro-Electric Plants.

69,009 tons of coal were used at the Power Plant during 1946.

The bookkeeping department of the City Utilities handles over one and one quarter million bookkeeping items per year.

On January 1, 1935, there were 22,494 light meters in service and on January 1, 1946, there were 32,624 meters in service, an increase of 10,130 or 45%.

The Light Service Department made 15,046 calls during the year 1946 of which 9,337 were to customers' residence, 2,345 street lights, 46 primary circuit fuses blown, 3,328 miscellaneous calls from customers.

Your City Utilities operates and maintains without cost to the taxpayer:

1,786	Street Lights
4,049	Ornamental Lighting Units
1,288	Alley Lights
369	Railroad Underpass Lights
225	Bridge Lights
10	Safety Island Lights

Three Rivers Sub-station, located at Three Rivers Park, adjoining the Filtration Plant in many respects is the most important unit of the City Light distribution rebuilding program and was built under the present administration.

The territory served by the Three Rivers Sub-station is largely downtown and the most densely loaded area of any of the four sub-stations.

The completion of the Lafayette Street Sub-station, Three Rivers Sub-station, the rebuilding of the Phenie and Dubois Sub-stations, under this administration, make the City Light and Power Utility among the most efficient and most modernly equipped in the United States.

# Do You Know?

City Light, taking advantage of the removal of the street car tracks from Clinton Street, changed its overhead distribution system to underground in a large area of the downtown sections.

The City Utilities recently purchased ground located in the central part of the city and covering approximately five acres.

This purchase is the first step in the planned program whereby all of the units of City Utilities will be located under one roof.

The location of this suggested structure is such that it will afford better service to the customers with considerable saving on man hours and wear and tear on rolling equipment.

## SAFETY

In 1936 a full time Safety Director was appointed to supervise safety in the City Utilities and Civil City Departments. This director is a member of The National Safety Council and Chamber of Commerce Safety Council.

Safety committees were appointed in all departments of the City Utilities and Civil City. A number of City Departments maintain perfect safety records annually.

The City Utilities fleet of automobiles have received two first and two honorable mention certificates from the Chamber of Commerce Safety Council.

Since the program of safety was established all accidents have been reduced 85%.

The City's insurance rate on workmen's compensation, general liability, automobile and fire have been substantially reduced due to the safety program.

The Insurance Companies of Indiana classify the City Utilities and other Civil City



# Do You Know?

Departments as one of the best insurance risks in the state.

The Safety Department has assisted many municipalities and industries in establishing a safety program.

All departments have trained first aid dispensers and all city trucks carry full kits of first aid supplies.

The National Safety Council has referred many cities and industries to the Safety Department of the City Utilities for information in setting up a similar safety program.

Since organized safety was established in 1936, the City Utilities received from the National Safety Council 13 major automobile fleet safety and industrial safety awards.

Fort Wayne received first place award in a traffic safety contest sponsored by the Governor's Co-ordinating Safety Commission. Again in 1938, 1940, 1943 and 1944 and in 1946 won second place. Won third place in a national traffic safety contest in 1940, honorable mention in 1943, first place in 1944. Also won first place award in 1944 in the pedestrian contest sponsored by the American Automobile Association in cities between 100,000 to 500,000 population.

## FILTRATION PLANT .

In order that the citizens of Fort Wayne may enjoy pure, palatable water in abundant quantities, every minute detail in the process of filtration and purification is carried out with meticulous care at the Filtration Plant. Every requirement of United States Public Health Service, City ordinance and the State Board of Health is complied with. The operation of the Filtration Plant is under the supervision of a competent graduate Sanitary Engineer. His corps of chemists keep the condition of Fort Wayne's water supply under surveillance 24 hours of every day.

# Do You Know?

The Fort Wayne Water Work dates back to 1879 when the City of Fort Wayne issued interest bearing bonds in the sum of \$270,000.

Today's valuation is \$5,100,000.

The first contract for water service was issued on November 19, 1880.

On July 1, 1947, there were 33,013 water meters in service.

## *Revenues*

The gross revenues for 1946 were \$847,171.

The revenue of the Fort Wayne Water Works has increased from \$539,684.32 in 1933 to \$847,171.70 in 1946—an increase of \$307,487.38.

All serial bonds for the Filtration Plant are being retired as scheduled, with interest and payments on principal made to date.

## *Bonded Indebtedness*

The bonded indebtedness of the Fort Wayne Water Works has been reduced as follows:

Bonded indebtedness Jan. 1, 1935.....\$2,199,000

Bonded indebtedness Jan. 1, 1947..... 1,044,000

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A reduction of.....\$1,155,000

## *Water Supply*

Fort Wayne's water supply is drawn from an impounding reservoir on the St. Joseph River, created by the St. Joseph River Dam located at the north end of Anthony Boulevard, and the St. Joseph River. The impounding reservoir stores 210,000,000 gallons of water.

The St. Joseph River has its source in Hillsdale County, Michigan, and its headwaters are gathered from a number of spring-fed lakes in the southern part of the county.

## *Ample Flow*

More than 40 spring-fed lakes contribute to the flow in the river, which has a total watershed area of 1,110 square miles, measured above the Parnell Avenue bridge.

Important tributaries join the St. Joseph River from the west. The principal ones are Burt Creek, Ransom Creek, Silver Creek, Clear Fork, West Branch, Nettie Creek, Eagle



# Do You Know?

Creek, Bear Creek, Fish Creek and Cedar Creek.

Cedar Creek joins the main stream at Cedarville, about 10 miles by river above the Parnell Avenue bridge. Cedar Creek has a watershed area of 290 square miles, upon which the cities of Auburn, Garrett and Waterloo are situated.

Of the lakes contributing to the flow in the St. Joseph River, Hamilton and Clear Lakes are the largest.

The average slope of the St. Joseph River is about 1.3 feet per mile above Cedar Creek and about 1.4 feet per mile below Cedar Creek.

The St. Joseph River was selected as the source of the raw water supply because of its dependability of flow even during dry weather periods. The flatness of the slope of the river valley which makes for comparatively large storage of water behind an impounding dam of moderate height, the low concentration of inhabitants per square mile of watershed area, and the characteristics of the river water are such that in a modern water purification and softening plant a very satisfactory and soft water supply is produced.

The total stream flow in the river for a normal year, including flood flows and low water flow of the summer time, is estimated at 470 cubic feet per second. The minimum river flow since 1934, for a single day, was 18,000,000 gallons.

The water is drawn from the impounding reservoir above the St. Joseph River Dam and is pumped to the Filtration Plant through a 42-inch pipe line, which has an ultimate capacity of 40 million gallons per day.

The average hardness of the water as it is delivered to the Filtration Plant for softening and purification is 18 grains per gallon. Lime and soda ash are used in the softening process to bring the hardness down to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  grains per gallon.

The lime and soda react chemically with the carbonates and sulphates of the calcium and magnesium contained in the raw water, and

# Do You Know?

precipitates are formed which are removed in the softening process.

The chemicals used in the softening and purification processes are: chlorine for sterilization; ammonia for taste control, and in conjunction with chlorine, to extend the sterilizing effect of the chlorine into the distant parts of the water distribution system; lime and soda ash for softening; filter alum and ferric sulphate for coagulation, to remove the dissolved color and suspended matter; and activated carbon for taste control. All of these chemicals are removed from the water, together with the precipitates formed in the case of the chemicals used for softening, before the finished water is delivered to the water consumer, with the exception of a small residual amount of chlorine, which is contained in the water as a protection against contamination after the water leaves the Filtration Plant.

The 24-hour capacity of the Filtration Plant is 24 million gallons. The filtered water storage at the Filtration Plant is 20,000,000 gallons of purified and softened water, ready to be delivered to the water consumer.

The Reservoir Park reservoir, which holds 4,800,000 gallons of purified water, is still in service for added protection and additional storage of filtered water.

The largest day's pumpage from the Filtration Plant into the City Water distribution system was 25,560,000 gallons on August 11, 1947.

The maximum possible pumping rate is 62 million gallons per 24 hours.

6,399,150,000 gallons of purified water were delivered to the water consumers in 1936. This represents an average consumption of 17,500,000 gallons per day. On the basis of the year round average, the per capita per day consumption, was 140 gallons.



# o You Know?

## *Purification Process*

To purify and soften 6,399,150,000 gallons of water, the following quantities of chemicals were required:

Lime	12,866,899 pounds
Soda Ash	598,014 pounds
Filter Alum	32,200 pounds
Ferric Sulphate	560,499 pounds
Carbon	596,669 pounds
Chlorine	133,084 pounds
Ammonia	18,519 pounds

It has been demonstrated, during a large fire in the city, that two of the six pumping units will supply the ordinary consumer demand, plus a fire demand rate of 5,000 gallons of water per minute.

A laboratory attendant is on duty 24 hours a day in the plant laboratory, where constant and careful control is exercised over the purification and softening process.

The bacteriological tests of the purified water delivered into the distribution system are made every six hours, to insure that the water is free of all disease-producing bacteria. Five samples are collected daily from the water distribution system for bacteriological analysis. Daily bacteriological samples of the plant effluent are run by the City Board of Health laboratory. Weekly samples are submitted to the Indiana State Board of Health Laboratory for bacteriological analysis.

One of the first and most necessary inducements for industry is a good and plentiful water supply of such degree of hardness as to be readily adaptable to industrial processes and for boiler use. The Fort Wayne water supply meets these requirements.

The cost to the water consumer for 3,750 gallons of water per month is \$1.00. The average cost for the same quantity per month in 16 other Indiana cities is \$1.58.

# Do You Know?

The water service in Fort Wayne is cheaper for the average consumer than it was 5 years ago.

## SEWER DEPARTMENT

Sewerage systems being out of sight are out of mind until some difficulty arises to interrupt their normal operation. The fact that the entire system is underground makes the efforts of a Sewer Department one of the least appreciated of all the municipal departments, yet it is one of the most important.

In 1942 Mayor Baals organized a Sewer Department placing same in charge of a competent Sanitary Engineer.

The construction of the new intercepting sewers started in October, 1938 to take the sewage out of the rivers, was completed in November, 1940, and cost three and one-half million dollars.

Fort Wayne has over 300 miles of storm water and sanitary sewers.

Plans and specifications were approved August 1, 1947, for a new \$25,000 sewer to serve the northwest area of Fort Wayne.

A corps of men is employed in cleaning catch basins, removing debris and dirt which prevent the flow of storm water.

A crew of six trained inspectors are continuously checking the city's sewage system.

During 1946 a total of  $111\frac{3}{4}$  miles of sewer were cleaned, of the amount  $35\frac{1}{2}$  miles by mechanical method and  $76\frac{1}{4}$  miles by flushing.

The first interceptor sewer was built along Harrison Street in 1865 and is still in service.

Most of our main collector and interceptor sewers were built between 1865 and 1902.

Between 1902 and 1938 there was no major sewer installation in Fort Wayne.



# Do You Know?

In the past three years a total of ten miles of relief sewers was built to take care of the increased growth of the City, and overloaded local sewers.

The placing of grass, leaves and other debris in the street gutters causes most of the flooding of street intersections.

## SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS

The Fort Wayne Sewage Treatment Works is one of the most modern in the United States.

The construction of this plant started in August, 1939, and was completed in November, 1940.

The cost of the Sewage Treatment Plant and equipment was \$1,652,867.

The bonded indebtedness on the intercepting sewers and treatment plant has been reduced \$489,000 since the plant was placed in operation, and on January 1, 1947, was \$2,511,000.

The gross revenue for sewage treatment and sewers in 1946 was \$509,772.

The Fort Wayne Sewage Plant turns out an effluent that in no wise is deleterious to the Maumee River. The effluent goes back into the river after complete treatment.

The solid matter removed from the sewage amounts to 15 tons per day and this 15 tons in turn when bacterially digested gives 5 tons of sewage gas and 10 tons of fertilizer.

This 5 tons of sewage gas with a B.T.U. of 625 per cu.ft. (approximating former city gas) is used to generate energy to help operate the plant.

This saving amounts to \$40,000 per year.

The final sludge produced after drying on sand filters is an excellent fertilizer for lawns and shrubbery and is given away free to citizens of Fort Wayne.

# Do You Know?

## STREET DEPARTMENT

This is one of the important departments of the Civil City in that it renders direct service to the public. Its services are diversified and the demands upon it are many.

Of the 320 miles of streets in Fort Wayne, 232 miles are paved, 88 miles not paved.

169 miles of streets are paved with asphalt, 27 miles are paved with concrete and 24 miles are paved with brick.

Cleaning the streets of Fort Wayne during the year 1946 was as follows:

Cleaned by power sweepers, 8,666 curb miles.

Total sweepings removed, 5,110 yards.

Through hand cleaning 3,239 yards of dirt were removed from streets, alleys and under elevations—a total of 8,349 yards of dirt.

Maintenance material of unpaved streets and alleys in Fort Wayne during 1946 was as follows:

8,443 yards of cinders.

1,728 yards of gravel.

1,926 yards of crushed stone at a cost of \$722.95 or a total of 12,201 yards of material.

There were 634 street gradings and 75 alley gradings in 1946.

As a measure of dust prevention 146,360 gallons of oil were placed on unpaved city streets in 1946.

Cost to residents	\$4,366.57
Cost to City	\$6,104.15

# Do You Know?

The gutters were cut, 15 new culverts installed, 147 culverts and intersections repaired, rebuilt or cleaned.

7,396 cubic yards (or 2,168 loads) of leaves were removed from the city streets in 1946.

All sections of river banks were cleaned with both hand and power mowers.

In 1946 dirt was removed from 2,626 street catch basins removing 997 yards of dirt.

## ASPHALT REPAIR PLANT AND LABORATORY

The Asphalt Repair Plant and Laboratory are operated by the City of Fort Wayne as one unit or department under the direction of the Board of Public Works.

The city is maintaining 3,183,000 square yards of asphalt paving and 547,000 square yards of concrete paving in 1947, patching winter and summer.

The city does NOT barricade patches when making repairs to asphalt or concrete pavements, the "motorist always has the right-of-way."

It costs the city \$29,000.00 as an average per year for a twelve year period for maintenance on the area of asphalt and concrete pavements repaired. This is among the lowest expenditure per year for work of this nature in the country—less than 1¢ per square yard paving surface area per year.

The oldest asphalt pavement repaired by the city in 1947 is 48 years old—Lavina Street, Fairfield to Broadway.



# Do You Know?

The oldest concrete pavement repaired by the city in 1947 is 33 years old—Caroline Street, Sutzenfield to Pontiac. This is Fort Wayne's first concrete pavement.

The city maintains a laboratory for the testing of asphalt, brick, concrete and sewer pipe.

14,168 tests have been made by the city laboratory on construction materials and mixtures from January, 1935, to January 1, 1947.

The city gives one-hour service in the complete analysis of fresh concrete and asphalt mixtures.

The city operates a core drilling machine removing samples of concrete for testing after job completion from any flat slab work.

The city is using in all construction work where concrete is used air entraining cement for the purpose of creating non-scaling, frost resisting and easy workable concrete.

Private testing as requested by private and Government building projects in this locality has netted the city the sum of \$13,373.73 in a twelve year period from 1935 to January 1, 1947.

The asphalt plant uses modern methods in making asphalt repair to pavements and controls all mixtures in accordance with the requirements of paving foundations, traffic and climatic temperatures.

The State maintains the following highways through Fort Wayne:

Washington Street—West from Maumee Avenue

Jefferson Street—Division Street West to Garden Street

Maumee Avenue—Harmer Street East to City Limits

Goshen Avenue—Sherman Street West to City Limits

Sherman Street—State Street South to St. Mary's River

# Do You Know?

Van Buren Street—St. Mary's River  
South to Jefferson Street  
Rudisill Blvd.—Clinton Street West to  
Broadway  
Broadway—Rudisill Blvd. South to Oak-  
dale  
Clinton Street—Between North and  
South City Limits  
Anthony Blvd.—Maumee Avenue North  
to Crescent Avenue

## DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Department of Weights and Measures was first established in Fort Wayne in 1910.

In 1911 the State Legislature passed a Weights and Measures Law and in 1913 amended it placing this department of the City Government under civil service.

The function of the Inspector of Weights and Measures is very important in that he, at regular intervals, tests all weighing and measuring devices in Fort Wayne.

Grocery stores, meat markets, drug stores, confectionery stores, coal yards, jobbing houses, packing houses, public markets both wholesale and retail, and all places of business using such devices welcome this service.

He is occasionally called upon to settle disputes pertaining to business transactions where weights or measures come into the question.

All merchants, gardeners and business houses may only use such weighing and measuring devices which comply with state specifications.

The meters on all pumps for gasoline, fuel oil and other liquids measured for public sale are checked at regular intervals.

# Do You Know?

All bottles and cans used for liquids sold to the public must comply with the National Bureau of Standards.

## CITY BUILDING DEPARTMENT

The Building Department functions in the interest of the citizens of Fort Wayne. Its duties are to enforce the building code of Fort Wayne, compiled for the protection of health and as a safeguard against hazards. Some of its duties are the checking of quality of building materials with reference to structure strength to make certain that all structures comply with specifications as far as safety is concerned. Plumbing inspections are made in the interest of sanitation, safety and health. Electrical inspections are made to avoid dangers from fire and injury. Heating installations are checked so as to avoid hazard to health and possibility of fire.

The Building Department checks not only all buildings under construction but all improvements being made to buildings.

This department inspects the installation of electric signs and billboards.

The enforcement of the zoning laws comes under their jurisdiction.

In the seven year period from January 1, 1939, to January 1, 1947, a total of 39,719 permits were issued.

During the same period of time a total of 2,908 licenses were issued.

The department is self-sustaining from fees for permits and licenses.

In the seven year period previously mentioned the income of the department exceeded the expenditures by \$41,485.89.

All surplus fees are transferred to the City General Fund.



# Do You Know?

## FIRE DEPARTMENT

The first Fire Department in Fort Wayne was organized August 13, 1839. It was a voluntary organization composed of 39 prominent citizens. The Anthony Wayne Company was organized in 1841; the Hermans, later succeeded by the Alerts, in 1848; the Mechanics in 1856 and the Vigilantes in 1867. All of the above were volunteer organizations and their equipment consisted of handpower engines, hose cart and a supply of leather-riveted hose.

The first steam engine was purchased in 1867 and 1875 saw the first fire alarm telegraph system consisting of 15 alarm boxes installed.

It was in 1881 that Fort Wayne established a paid Fire Department which was completely mobilized in 1920.

Upon the five fundamental principles of efficient fire fighting:

- Efficient and modern equipment
- Adequate communication system
- Sufficient water supply
- Well trained personnel, and
- Active fire prevention bureau

the present City Administration has developed one of the most efficient and outstanding Fire Departments in the country.

The Fort Wayne Fire Department has been completely reorganized with a new running schedule and it is in a better position to give efficient service than ever before.

Approximately 50% of the personnel hold degrees from Purdue University Fire Training School.

Every member of the Department is thoroughly trained in first aid and resuscitation.

The Fort Wayne Fire Department organized and trained the finest Auxiliary Fire Force to be found any place in the middle west.

In its rehabilitation program the Fort Wayne Fire Department built, in its own

# Do You Know?

shop, twelve pieces of fire apparatus at a total cost of \$65,000, saving the taxpayers over \$55,000.

This equipment replaced units which were over 20 years old.

Two of the twelve pieces of equipment built by the Department are unique and the most complete rescue units in the United States.

These units, one of which responds to each fire call and assists the Police Department in many emergency calls, are provided with flood lights, cutting torches, resuscitators, stretchers and first aid equipment. Each man on the rescue units is a qualified first aid man.

Further units will be built as soon as conditions permit.

## *Maintains, Repairs Equipment*

All maintenance and repair of equipment is carried on within the Department.

The pumping capacity of our Fire Department has been increased from 6,400 to 10,250 gallons per minute, thus insuring greater fire fighting facility.

The work of rehabilitation of the engine houses has been substantially accomplished.

This rehabilitation meant in most cases complete remodeling and modernization, such as modern baths, kitchen facilities, with the idea in mind that these public-owned buildings should be a model for the neighborhood rather than an eyesore, as many of them were.

## *Training Program*

An educational and training program is conducted the year round and all men are qualified first aid men.

The training schedule and educational programs of the Fire Department have been planned with the caption in mind: "Each fireman should know his job better and no one should have a 'ceiling' upon his service." Out of this program the Fire Department has been



# Do You Know?

able to refer to itself as the "All Service" Department, rather than merely a Department to extinguish fires.

## *Fire Prevention Bureau*

The Fire Prevention Bureau of the Fort Wayne Fire Department has been expanded and by use of special details from the various companies, patrols have been established during busy seasons, and supervision has been given places of public assemblage.

A great deal has been done in cooperation with industry in making proper inspections, and it is noteworthy that no serious fires have occurred in industries during the entire war period.

Modern means of communication have been adopted in the Fire Department, which necessitated the securing of radio licenses by all firemen.

Salvage covers have been added to the Fire Department equipment and these alone have resulted in thousands of dollars savings from property damage by water at fires.

The Fire Department has five boats, mounted on trailers, available for emergency work.

Special equipment has been added to the Fire Department to facilitate more effective and efficient work in rescue operations.

## *Life Saving—Iron Lungs*

In cooperation with and through the courtesy of the American Legion Post No. 47 and the Scottish Rite Bodies of the City of Fort Wayne, the Fire Department is in possession of two iron lungs and men of the Fire Department are thoroughly trained in the handling of these machines.

Resuscitator equipment has been increased and the Fire Department now carries one of these modern machines on each of the rescue units, each capable of handling two patients at a time.

# Do You Know?

One of the old type resuscitators is held in reserve, and is utilized for training purposes, but is available for service at all times.

The Fort Wayne Fire Department is the only Fire Department in the State of Indiana that has available iron lungs.

## POLICE DEPARTMENT

The first law enforcement body in Fort Wayne was a City Marshal, appointed in the month of May, 1863. From 1863 to 1873 this office was filled by six different Marshals. In May, 1873, the Police Department, consisting of a Chief and three subordinates, was appointed by Mayor Zollinger. The station house was located on the east side of Court Street. After the construction of the City Hall in 1892, the police station was moved to its present location.

The efficiency of the Police Department has been greatly increased by a program of decentralized control whereby each department head is responsible for his unit, reporting to the Chief of Police.

### *Police School*

A Police School was established early in 1936, providing for the study of the most effective methods of crime prevention.

The following subjects have been completed by all members of the Police School: 1. Criminal Law; 2. First Aid; 3. Juvenile Delinquency; 4. Cooperation and Courtesy in Dealing with the Public; 5. Deportment; 6. Modern Methods of Criminal Investigation; 7. Instructions Pertaining to Officers Testifying on the Witness Stand; 8. Proper Authority and Power of Arrest; 9. Public Relations.

Improved efficiency in the Fort Wayne Police Department has been brought about by officers' training schools and first aid courses. Better discipline and improved alertness resulted.

# Do You Know?

The officers were taught how to check severe bleeding, treatment for shock and burns, splint fractures, apply artificial respiration and other emergency measures in saving lives.

For the first time in the history of the department, the Police Department maintains a separate ambulance for emergency runs and a patrol to transport prisoners.

## *Detective Bureau*

The Detective Bureau has been in full cooperation with the FBI in the investigation of subversive activities and internal security matters.

Complete modern photographic equipment has been installed and is operated by an experienced photographer.

Modern methods in crime laboratory have been thoroughly studied and are now in use.

A showup room has been established in the Police Department to assist in identification of criminals.

## *Traffic Department*

An adequate Police Traffic Bureau, consisting of a personnel of 21 persons, under the direction of the Traffic Captain, has been established to assist in traffic law enforcement.

The creation of a 24-hour-a-day accident investigation service by the Board of Safety and under the direction of the Traffic Captain has provided a most efficient service to the public in making extensive investigations at the scene of the accident and assisting in getting the injured to the hospital.

An accurate record of all accidents and traffic violation arrests are kept by a new system inaugurated by the Board of Public Safety.

One day a week has been set aside to try all traffic cases.



# Do You Know?

## *Accident Prevention*

Traffic has been made safer by standard accident reporting; adequate police traffic bureau; well-marked police cars; thorough accident investigation; selective enforcement.

The Fort Wayne Police Department through its traffic safety endeavors, won, since 1935 first place in the state safety contest sponsored by the Governor's Coordinating Safety Commission five times; second place once. It won first place in the pedestrian contest in cities of 100,000 to 500,000 population, in a contest sponsored by the American Automobile Association. It won first place in the National Traffic Safety awards contest. It also won two other awards in the National contest, or a total of ten awards on their traffic safety program.

Fort Wayne, since 1935 has enjoyed one of the finest school child auto-pedestrian traffic safety records in the United States. Fort Wayne's deathless school child days record equals nine years, one month and ten days as of July 9, 1947.

Prior to the present City Administration as many as six school children were killed and 150 injured in auto-pedestrian traffic accidents in one year's time.

Accident experience has not increased at locations where traffic signals have been removed.

A Juvenile Aid Division has been added to the Department with a staff of one lieutenant and nine men to aid with the juvenile problem of the city.

More than one thousand traffic signs are erected, repaired, removed, replaced or re-located annually.

Approximately forty-five miles of street traffic markings are painted upon major thoroughfares throughout the city each year.

Traffic accidents have been reduced as much as 85% below previous figures where opera-

# Do You Know?

tion of traffic signals have been changed to "Red" directly to "Green."

A substantial reduction in traffic accidents may be noted on arterial traffic routes where parking has been restricted upon one or both sides of such streets.

Approximately 550 intersections experience one or more traffic collisions each year.

A Department of Traffic Engineering was added to the City Administration under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Safety.

In July, 1936, a thoroughly trained accident investigation squad was organized. This squad investigates accidents at the scene where same occur.

These investigations include the use of photography, measurements, skid marks, physical evidence and the like, and reveal a great deal of information for use in traffic engineering work.

## SIGNAL DEPARTMENT

Because it operates unobtrusively "behind the scenes" the Signal Department is one of the least known departments of the Civil Government, yet it is a highly important unit in the program of public safety.

Located at 319 East Main Street, it maintains all communications and dispatching for the Police Department, Fire Department, Allen County Sheriff, City Utilities and Park Police. An average of 13,500 messages are broadcast each month over its Municipal Radio System.

All Municipal Communications and Signal Services of Fort Wayne are constructed, operated and maintained by a consolidated Signal Department under the Board of Safety; and



# Do You Know?

that such services include Fire Alarm System, Police Call Box Signaling System, Emergency Radio Broadcast System, Fire Department and Police Department PBX Telephone System and the Traffic Control Signaling System.

The personnel of the Signal Department embraces 20 men, all of whom are licensed radio operators and the Dispatching and Maintenance personnel are on duty 24 hours per day.

Modern communication and signaling equipment and facilities are installed and in operation in the Central Signal Office. All Police, Fire and emergency telephone calls come in to Dispatchers on PBX Switchboards located in the Signal Department, and, by means of wire lines and radio, the Protective Services of the City are dispatched and maneuvered by these Dispatchers in the case of all emergency requirements.

The City Signal Department has a total of 200 miles of wires and cables connecting all the Fire Alarm Boxes, Police Call Boxes, Fire Stations, Police Recalls and Down-town traffic signals to the Central Signal Office, and 89% of this mileage is in underground cable which is not subject to damage by the elements.

This extensive system connects eleven Fire Stations, 281 Fire Alarm Boxes, and 59 Police Call Boxes to the Central Signal Office.

In maintaining the signal system, the Signal Department has all circuits under constant test, all circuits are given four additional tests daily, fire stations are given test calls twice daily, four times yearly all fire boxes in the city are "pulled" just as a person would in case of fire.

In order to meet requirements of the Federal Communications Commission a radio log is kept showing each and every transmission from Central Station, mobile units and truck transmitters.

# Do You Know?

There are 90 traffic signals in operation in Fort Wayne. These are all installed, repaired, and maintained by the Signal Department which has special line and repair trucks built for that purpose.

All the downtown traffic signals are synchronized and the timing controlled from the Central Signal Office—the timing being changed at pre-determined times during the day and night to effect the most efficient movement of traffic.

The Signal Department personnel built, installed, and maintains a powerful public address system to all the Fire Stations. Through the use of this system, either the Chief of the Fire Department or the Alarm Dispatcher is able to talk at once to anyone of the stations or to all simultaneously.

The Municipal Emergency Radio Broadcasting System comprises 65 cars and trucks of the Police Department, Fire Department, Allen County Sheriff's Department, City Utilities, Park Police and Wayne Township Fire Department.

Sixty of these cars and trucks have two-way radio equipment enabling them to talk back to the Central Signal Department Dispatchers to give or receive emergency information at any time and in any location, while parked or in motion.

The Municipal Emergency Radio System maintains a 24 hour a day two-way radio contact with all the larger cities in this immediate vicinity and with the State Police Radio Station at Ligonier. Through the Ligonier Station, we are able to, within a very short time, get messages to and from any place in Indiana and also to and from other states.

The Signal Department maintains 26 barracks radio receivers in the Fire, Police, Sheriff's, Signal, Utilities, and Wayne Township Departments and in newspaper offices.

The Signal Department built a portable radio transmitter, which together with a portable gasoline engine driven power supply is



# Do You Know?

available for immediate use to set up a radio transmitting and Central Communications Control Station anywhere in or even outside the city, and from that point control all Police and Fire Department units that are equipped with radio receiving equipment and carry on communications with other cities concerned.

The Signal Department has a gasoline engine driven generator which, in case of any emergency where the normal power lines are down or for any other reason are not able to furnish power, will supply the entire power to run all the emergency services included in the Signal Department for an indefinite period.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The citizens of Fort Wayne have every reason to look with pride upon their public educational institutions. They are outstanding. Nothing is overlooked in giving our children every opportunity in the development of their physical, mental and spiritual needs. The Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools are alert to current needs and future requirements. As a result, the children of Fort Wayne have available to them all of the modern educational facilities.

The first public school was located on the east side of Lafayette Street between Wayne and Berry Streets.

The first public high school was located on the north side of Wayne Street just east of Calhoun.

Fort Wayne has 24 elementary schools and three high schools.

The August 1, 1947, enrollment was as follows:

Kindergarten: 1,668; Elementary: 10,320  
Senior High School: 4,951 or a total of 16,939



# Do You Know?

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The cost of education, per pupil, in 1946 was:

Kindergarten: \$47.08; Elementary: \$136.11; Senior High School: \$170.65.

The annual cost for operating our public school system, including debt service in 1946 was \$2,570,796.03.

There are seven physicians on the Health Staff of the Public Schools.

Under the program of Health Welfare:

Number of visits to homes.....	1,867
Number of visits to schools.....	81
No. of children referred to family physician .....	455
No. of children referred to Agencies.....	83
No. of children given group Audiometer tests .....	9,418

Every pupil is given periodic health examinations.

The employees and school children bought and sold \$7,684,151.57 worth of war bonds.

The educational program in our public schools is one of the most complete and efficient in the nation and the national and state honors are consistently won by its students.

The Board of Education presents an enviable program of finance both in current expenditures and bonded debt.

Although it has a bonding power of \$3,500,000 its present bonded indebtedness is only \$365,000.00.

This is the lowest bonded debt in 35 years.

The bonded debt on 17 public school buildings, which was 4 million dollars, has been retired.

At the present rate of retirement all bonded debts will be retired in two years.

Much improvement has been done from current budgets.

Fort Wayne schools have one of the lowest per capita costs in comparison to cities of its size.

# Do You Know?

Through a program of school book rentals, gift and exchange, thousands of dollars have been saved to parents of pupils.

During 1946 the citizens and organizations of Fort Wayne used school buildings to the equivalent of 2,500 nights.

## VETERANS' AID COMMISSION

16,000 Fort Wayne men and women served their country in the Armed Forces during World War II.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor the city organized on a city-wide, block by block basis, to serve the soldiers and their families. The plan was unique and effective, achieving national distinction for the city.

Following VJ-Day all-out effort was devoted to the service of returning veterans and their dependents.

The Veterans' Aid Commission was one of the first Community Service and Counseling Centers to be established in the United States—staffed with ex-servicemen of World War I and II especially trained in aiding and counseling veterans regarding their rights and benefits.

The VAC services have been widely recognized and appreciated by the thousands of veterans served. Service application averaged 496 per week at VAC Headquarters during 1945 and 1946.

So that the community may never forget its obligation to veterans and that facilities may be continued as long as veterans remain to be served, the Veterans' Aid Commission has been established on a permanent basis, operated in the same sound manner as the School, Park and other Boards. A permanent, non-partisan VAC Administrative Board was authorized by municipal ordinance early in 1947 and its members serve on appointment by the Mayor. The five members named by Mayor Baals are all World War I and II veterans.



# Do You Know?

Fort Wayne's effort during and after the war in behalf of those who served their country has been termed one of the most edifying chapters in the city's history.

## BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The paramount consideration of every citizen is health. Your City Administration has left nothing undone, has spared no expense and has by-passed no preventative to insure the citizens of Fort Wayne a healthy and wholesome place to live. Special attention has been given to the health of the school children, and it is with no small pride that attention is called to the following evidence of progress resulting from the tireless efforts of a very efficient Board of Public Health.

The city water supply for twelve years has met the standards of the United States Public Health Service.

All milk legally sold in the city must be pasteurized and must meet the standards of the United States Public Health Service.

Typhoid deaths, which previously had made Fort Wayne one of the worst cities in the United States from the typhoid standpoint, have been stopped and Fort Wayne now holds the all-time national record of the leading cities of the United States. There have been no deaths from this disease in twelve and one-half years. According to the Journal of the American Medical Association (1947) Fort Wayne has the best typhoid fever record in the United States for the 93 large cities on which statistics have been kept.

Diphtheria has been virtually banished and where previously our record was one of the worst, we now are one of the best cities.

The seven thousand parochial school children were formerly supervised by three physicians who were on call, while the public school children had sufficient physicians to visit each school each day; now the parochial



# Do You Know?

schools have four physicians who visit each school each day.

Through public health nurses and letters the Health Department keeps in touch with every new-born child living in Fort Wayne until he or she is ready to enter school.

Throughout the period of this Administration the public has been kept informed about the presence of contagious diseases and information has been given on how to avoid preventable contagious diseases such as typhoid, diphtheria, rabbit disease, milk sickness, food poisoning, and many others. As a result, the incidence has reached an all-time low.

The standard of our eating and drinking establishments and bakeries has been advanced remarkably and efforts are being greatly increased to continue this improvement.

The Isolation Hospital was previously managed by a man and his wife, neither of whom had any medical training, and now patients are carefully cared for by trained nurses.

The Venereal Clinic was formerly supervised by a nurse and now it has a medical director and a specialist consultant who are assisted by a nurse and an investigator.

The campaign against venereal diseases, started by Mayor Baals, is being carried on with increased momentum and national recognition has been given the League Against Venereal Diseases for its fine work.

The general sanitation of the city is being rapidly improved and all health menaces resulting from garbage, debris and the like are being removed as quickly as possible.

Probably no city in the country is more health-conscious and no people more cooperative than in Fort Wayne.

A healthful city is important from a business standpoint, for neither persons nor up-to-date industries are attracted to an unhealthful community.

Contagious diseases are expensive to the taxpayers, to say nothing of the physical and

# Do You Know?

mental suffering caused. Prior to the present administration \$82,000 of the taxpayers' money was used in years past in the settlement of typhoid claims.

From a business viewpoint, as well as from the physical viewpoint, Fort Wayne's excellent health record today pays dividends.

## BOARD OF AVIATION COMMISSIONERS

The original land, consisting of over 700 acres for Baer Field was bought and is still owned by the city.

The U.S.A. built an airfield at a cost of about \$3,500,000 on this land and installed other facilities to make a total of \$10,500,000 of fixed property on this site.

The lease to the Government provides for the leased land to revert to the City at or before the expiration six months after the duration of the still existing unlimited national emergency.

Negotiations are now under way to obtain the Baer Field property at an earlier date and under circumstances very favorable to the City.

Smith Field is and will remain an important municipal asset regardless of the acquisition of Baer Field.

A plan of segregation of most light plane flying at Smith Field and most heavy plane operations at Baer Field has been adopted and can place Fort Wayne in an outstanding position in the field of aviation.

There were 83 airplanes based at Smith Field on June 1, 1947, and the number is constantly increasing.

There are now at least a dozen locally owned airplanes which are regularly used for



# Do You Know?

business transportation by Fort Wayne companies and individuals.

One major local industry ships a very substantial part of its output by air and speed of delivery is only one factor. Reduced transportation losses and damage make air freight a "cheap way" for this company and its customers.

The air lines established their best safety record in history during 1946.

Indiana is in tenth position among the states and territories in number of airplanes owned.

The U. S. Army Air Forces plan to continue to operate at Baer Field through the Air Reserve Training Program.

The Board of Aviation Commissioners is a bi-partisan board which serves without pay and devotes a large amount of time to its duties.

The runways and taxiways at Smith Field are equal to a two lane highway about 13 miles long.

The paved runways, taxiways and parking aprons at Baer Field are equal to the useable area at Smith Field, or about 220 acres.

An "ILS" or instrument landing system designed to make bad weather landings safer was partially installed by the Army at Baer Field and is about to be completed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Citizens are invited to visit the airports, see for themselves, and ask their own questions.

## THE MUNICIPAL BEACH

This City Administration has always held deep concern for the welfare and recreation of youth. As evidenced by the many playgrounds and recreational facilities added or improved during the past twelve years. On June 15, 1936, Mayor Baals directed a letter to the Board of Park Commissioners suggesting the establishment of a bathing beach for the bene



# Do You Know?

fit of those who could not avail themselves of trips to the northern lakes. In July a committee of certified life savers from the Y.M.C.A. and Red Cross made a survey of the river banks of Fort Wayne to select a suitable location for the proposed bathing beach.

The pool in the St. Joseph below the Waterworks Dam was selected and approved by the Mayor and the Board of Public Works. The work of converting this site into a bathing beach started at once and on Sunday, August 2, 1936, the Municipal Beach was formally opened and dedicated. Since that date the beach has been enlarged until today it covers approximately six acres of ground. Facilities cover ample picnic space and embrace practically every form of outdoor sports.

The Municipal Beach was constructed without any additional tax levy and is maintained and operated by the City Utilities.

Each year many thousands of persons avail themselves of its many facilities.

The softball diamond is known as one of the best in this section of the country.

## *Activities During 1946*

Five nights per week were assigned to league games. One night per week for postponed games and week-end evenings for exhibition games with out-of-town ball teams.

During 1946, twelve out of town teams played in exhibition games including teams from Muncie, Plymouth, Osceola, Warsaw, South Bend, Elwood, Anderson, Kokomo, Alexandria, New Castle, Elkhart and Detroit.

A total of 266 softball games were played at the Municipal Beach during 1946 including the County Tournament.

Of these 266 games, 229 were played in the evening and 37 children's games were played during the daytime.

43,600 spectators witnessed these games.

# Do You Know?

No admission is charged for any game played at the Municipal Beach.

Over 25,000 swimmers availed themselves of the Municipal Beach facilities in 1946.

Swimming lessons are given five days per week under the direction of qualified instructors.

Swimmers at the beach are under constant surveillance of trained life guards who have passed all swimming and life saving tests.

During the bathing season of 1946 the life guards effected 18 rescues.

Besides softball and bathing, the following activities prevail at the Municipal Beach: Basketball, volleyball, boxing, washer toss, box hockey, horseshoes, swings, wading pools and sand boxes for the kiddies and other playground equipment.

Many organizations avail themselves of the picnic facilities.

There is no charge for use of any of the facilities of the beach.

No admission charge is made to any event staged at the Municipal Beach.

The Municipal Utilities maintains and operates a bus for transporting children to and from the beach, free of charge.

Each year approximately 5,000 children avail themselves of this free bus service.

A trained and efficient supervisor is in charge of the beach with a personnel of life savers and guards who are qualified in resuscitation and first aid.

## DWENGER BASEBALL PARK

Built and maintained by the Municipal Utilities, the Dwenger Baseball Diamond affords the citizens of Fort Wayne the opportunity to participate in or witness some of America's finest sports. It is one of the finest



# Do You Know?

baseball diamonds in the middle-west and boasts an outstanding football park.

Baseball leagues for boys of all ages are conducted at this diamond.

During 1946 a total of nine teams, consisting of the B League composed of boys eleven to fourteen years of age, participated.

The A League composed of boys between the ages of fourteen to sixteen inclusive had six teams in their respective league.

The Federation League and Junior Federation League played at Dwenger Park four nights and Sunday afternoon each week.

The G-E Club baseball team used Dwenger Park as its home diamond in 1946.

Zollner Pistons, World's Champion Softball team, used Dwenger Park for all its home games in 1946.

The Fort Wayne Daisies also used Dwenger Park for the early part of the 1946 season.

The St. Joe Athletic Club's football team played all its home games at Dwenger Park.

The City, District and State Catholic grade school championship football games were played at Dwenger Park.

Concordia High School, playing its first season of football used Dwenger Park for its big inter-squad game.

Central High School used Dwenger Park for some of its practice sessions.

Wayne Scott, basketball coach at South Side High School, was Recreational Director at Dwenger Park.

George Collyer, football coach at South Side High School, was the assistant Recreational Director.

210 baseball games were played at Dwenger Park.



# Do You Know?

45 softball games were played at Dweng Park.

16 football games were played at Dweng Park.

Approximate attendance for baseball, softball and football games was 125,000 persons.

## PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, RECREATION

Early in 1935 the City Administration recommended the expansion of the playground program in Fort Wayne. The vacant lots which children had used as playgrounds were rapidly disappearing and the need for supervised playgrounds was urgent. Playgrounds were developed either as separate units or in conjunction with our city parks until today a few sections of the city are without these facilities. Our city parks are second to none in cities of comparable size. To all our citizens goes the invitation "Use your parks, use their facilities, enjoy their beauty, share with your friends the happiness, relaxation and pleasure they hold for you."

The city parks are under supervision of one of the outstanding horticulturist and landscape artist.

There is a staff of thoroughly trained recreational personnel in charge of playground and recreational activities.

Each citizen is co-owner of 900 acres of park land.

There are a total of 32 parks in Fort Wayne.

The largest of these is Foster Park comprising 251 acres, and the smallest of our parks are Old Fort, Orff and Albert H. Hiron, each of which comprise ½ acre.

The Foster Park Golf Course covers 120 acres of fine fairways and intriguing "roughs and hazards."

# Do You Know?

During 1946 a total of 36,072 rounds of golf were played at the Municipal Golf course.

The Jaenicke Gardens in West Swinney Park are one of the city's outstanding beauty spots.

Fifty carloads of limestone were used in constructing these rock gardens.

All this material was obtained with no cost to the taxpayer.

The Sunken Gardens of Lakeside Park are entrancingly beautiful, with 23,000 rose plants, and are nationally known.

The City Park System equips 19 supervised playgrounds, 62 tennis courts, 4 hardball diamonds, 14 softball diamonds, 57 horseshoe courts and 2 swimming pools.

In addition to the parks and playgrounds the City Park System maintains and cares for nearly five miles of central park strips of varied sizes, some of which are more than 250 feet wide.

The 65,000 trees planted between sidewalks and curbs are maintained by the City Park Board.

The per capita cost of maintenance is as follows: Parks \$1.58; Playground and Recreation 76¢; Trees 16¢.

The recreational facilities in parks and playgrounds consist of ball diamonds, golf courses, swimming pools, tennis courts, playground equipment, horseshoe courts, archery ranges and casting basin.

Winter sports consist of ice skating, toboggan slides, sledding and sled tracks.

In 1941 the Board of Park Commissioners instituted a year round recreation program.

In three of the public schools and two other community centers children may avail themselves of supervised participation of gymnasium, reading rooms, shuffleboard and various other games and where they are taught handicraft.



# Do You Know?

The five community centers are in operation and others are being planned.

Fort Wayne has five lighted softball fields two lighted hard ball fields and seventeen lighted tennis courts.

## CITY PLAN COMMISSION

Since the turn of the century Fort Wayne has grown from a population of 45,115 in 1900 to 130,000 today.

The accompanying commercial, industrial and municipal developments did not come about by accident but resulted over the years as an expression of the citizens themselves in partnership with those representing them in Municipal Government.

The officers and members of the various boards who make up your City Government represent the type of citizenship that has served the city in similar official capacities in the past, influencing the development of Fort Wayne to its present metropolitan size and making for constructive municipal service throughout the years.

The members of the City Plan Commission and the members of many other official boards serve without pay, contributing freely from their civic and business experience, so that the city may chart a steady and true course.

### *Master Plan*

With the increased growth of the city have come increased prestige and increased needs bringing new problems to be solved.

Looking ahead the city in January, 1947, employed a full time and experienced City Planner, and a City Plan Consultant to assist the City Government and the City Plan Commission.

The City Plan Commission, with the technical assistance of the City Planner, is now developing a master plan for the orderly and harmonious development of Fort Wayne.



# Do You Know?

As a sound and reliable basis for the preparation of this Master Plan the City Plan Commission is making a land-use survey, checking every piece of property in the city and mapping its use.

Fort Wayne is ideally located in the heart of the great East-North Central States. Manufacturers and wholesalers operating in Fort Wayne are in a position to serve approximately 25,000,000 people within a radius of 400 miles in the richest industrial and agricultural region in the U. S. All the great market centers in the Middle West—Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Columbus, Louisville, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis and Toledo—are within a few hundred miles of Fort Wayne. Nearly all of these great cities may be reached by overnight shipment from Fort Wayne through the modern transportation facilities which serve the city.

A master plan which takes into consideration proper land use, traffic, parking, transportation and similar progress is necessary if Fort Wayne is to benefit from the advantages at hand and to grow in accord with the metropolitan opportunities and responsibilities now confronting it.

Dear Mr. [Name],

I have the pleasure to inform you that your application for [position] has been received and is currently under review. We will contact you again once a decision has been reached.

I am sure that your qualifications and experience make you a strong candidate for this position. We are looking for someone who is motivated, detail-oriented, and able to work well in a team. Your previous work at [Company] was highly regarded, and we are confident that you will bring the same level of dedication and skill to our organization.

Please keep us updated on any changes to your contact information. We will be in touch with you again soon.

Thank you for your interest in our company. We look forward to the possibility of working with you.

Sincerely,  
[Name]  
[Title]















